CLAIMS

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- 1. A method of making an unfired refractory component that is resistant to reaction with molten aluminum or magnesium, comprising:
 - (a) forming a slurry comprising calcium silicatecontaining refractory material and a barium- or strontium-containing compound;
 - (b) placing the slurry in a mould;
 - (c) dewatering the slurry to form the component; and
 - (d) hydrothermally processing the component to form a final product.
- 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the barium- or strontium-containing compound is a barium-containing compound selected from barium sulphate, barium oxide and barium hydroxide.
- 3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the barium sulphate 20 is a powder or a slurry.
 - 4. A method according to claim 2 wherein the barium oxide or the barium hydroxide is an aqueous solution.
- 25 5. A method according to claim 4 wherein the aqueous solution is prepared with water at a temperature of at least 30°C.
- 6. A method according to claim 4 wherein the aqueous solution 30 is prepared with water at a temperature of at least 40° C.

- 7. A method of stabilizing a silica-containing porous refractory component against reactions with molten aluminum or magnesium, comprising:
 - (a) forming an aqueous solution of an oxide or hydroxide of a group II alkali earth;
 - (b) impregnating the component with the solution; and
 - (c) drying the impregnated component in air.

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- 8. A method according to claim 8 wherein the group II alkali 10 earth is selected from barium and strontium.
 - 9. A method according to claim 8 further comprising impregnating the component with a sulphuric acid solution and drying the component in air, after step (c).
 - 10. A method according to claim 8 wherein the porous refractory component is a fired component.
- 11. A method according to claim 8 wherein the porous20 refractory component is an unfired component.
 - 12. A method according to claim 8 wherein the aqueous solution is formed at a temperature of at least 30°C .
- 25 13. A method according to claim 8 wherein the aqueous solution is formed at a temperature of at least 40°C.